No deduction for clubs on WEEKLY

The Washington Anion.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1858.

Clerk of Authentications and Copyrights.—He has charge of the seals of the United States and of the department, and prepares an atlanches cretificates to papers presented for authentication; receive und accounts for the fees. Has charge of publications transmitted to the department under the laws relating to copyrights; records and in taxes their titles; records all letters from the department, other than

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Hen Joremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States; R. H. Gellet, esq., chief clerk. The ordinary business of this office may be lassified under the following heads:

1. Official opinious on the current business of the government, as alled for by the President, by any head of department, or by the Societor of the Treasury.

2. Examination of

Applications for pardons in all cases of conviction in the courts a United States.

ecretary of the Department of the Interior, Hou, Jacob Thomp-of the Sate of Mastissippi. Its clerical force consists of one chief fx, (Monn Kelly, esq.) two disturning cierks, and ten other regu-clerks; and to its supervision and management are committed the

other contents of the contents

the Commissioner of Fubble Buildings. The hospital for the insane of the army and navy and of the District of Columbia is also under the management of this department; in addition to which by laws recently passed, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the construction of the three wagen roads leading to the Pacific coast.

The department requires an additional building for its accommodation, and the erection of one has been repeatedly recommended during the last few years for that purpose. At present the Pension Office is provided with rooms to what is known as "Winder's Building," while the other branches of the department, including the Secretary's office, are all crowded into the Patent Office building, the whole of which will be required at an early day for the use of the Patent Office, for which it was originally intended.

The Treasury Department consists of the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury, two comptrollers, commissioner of the customs, six au-ditors, treasurer, register, schicitor, light-house board, and coast survey.

The following is a brief indication of the duties of these several offices, and of the force employed therein, respectively:

The following is a brief indication of the duties of these several offi-ces, and of the force employed therein, respectively:

Scordary's Office.—Hon. Howelf Cobb, Scoretary of the Treasury;
Hon. Philip Clayton, Assistant Scoretary; one engineer in charge; one
architect, and three draughtsmen temporarily etaployed, and twentythree clerks. The Scoretary of the Treasury is charged with the gen-eral supervision of the facel transactions of the government, and of the
trecution of the laws concerning the commerce and navigation of the
United States. He superintents the entrey of the Coast, the light-house
stabilishment, the marine hospitals of the United States, and the construction of certain public buildings for custom houses and other purposes.

struction of certain public buildings for custom houses and other purposes.

First Comptroller's Office.—Hon. William Medill, Comptroller, and fitteen clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accentate for the civil and diplomatic service, as well as the public lands, and revises and certifies the bulances arising thereon.

Second Comptroller's Office.—J W. Cutts, esq., Comptroller, and sevention clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the army, navy, and Indian departments of the public service, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Office of Commissioner of the Customs.—Hingh J. Anderson, esq., Comptissioner, and eleven clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, and for the building and repairing custom houses, &c., and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

First Auditor's Office.—Thomas L. Smith, esq., First Auditor, and

sion thereon.

Third Auditor's Office.—Robert J. Atkinson, esq. Third Auditor, and eventy-eight derks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for subsistence of the army, fortification. Military Academy, military reads, and the Quartermaster's department, as well as for pensions, claims rising from military services' previous to 1816, and for horses and due property led in the military service, under various acts of Concress, and reports the balances to the Second Comptreller for his decided to the contract of the contract

Fourth Auditor's Office.—Aaron O. Dayton, e.g., Pourth Auditor, and exteen clorks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for the service of the Navy Department and reports the balances to the Second Computable for his decision therein.

coller for his decision thereon. Fifth Andhors, and it clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and incline services performed under the direction of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptreller for his decision.

Sixth Auditor's Office.—Dr. Thomas, M. Tate, anditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department and one hundred and fourteen clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts arising from the service of the Post Office Department. He decisions are final, unless an appear be taken in twelve months to the First Comptroller. He supermised the collection of all debts due the Post Office Department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed on postmasters and mail constructor for faithing to do their duty; he directs suits and legal processing, civil and criminal, and pakes all space measures at the collection.

Freshord's Office.—Samuel Casey, esq., Treasurer, and thiricen clarks. He receives and keeps the moneys of the United States in his own onlice, and that of the depositories created by the act of the 6th of August, 1886, and pays, out the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the First Comptroller, and upon warrants drawn by the Pestinaster General, and countersigned by the Sixth Auditor, and recorded by the Register. He also holds public moneys advanced by warrant to disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon their checks.

out the same upon their check.

Register's Office.—Finley Bigger, Register, and twenty nine clerks.

Revister's Office.—Finley Bigger, Register, and expenditures, receives the returns and makes out the official statement of commerce and navigation of the United States, and receives from the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vonchors decided by them, and is charged by law with their safe keeping.

solicitor's Office.—Francis B. Streeter, esq., Solicitor, and six clerks. He superintends all civil suits commenced by the United States, (except those orising in the Post Office Department.) and instructs the United States alterneys marshals, and clerks in all matters relating to them and their results. He receives returns from each term of the United States courts, showing the progress and condition of such suits; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts, (except those assigned in payment).

Light-House Board - Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, exception, president, Com. W. B. Shubrick, United States may, chairman, Gen. J. G. Totlen, United States army, Capt. A. A. Humphreys, United States army, Prof. A. D. Rache, Superintendent of Coast Survey, Prof. Joseph Henry, secretary of Smithsonian Institution; Capt. Samuel Barron. United States navy. Commander Thornton A. Jenkins, Linded States navy, and Captain Win. B. Franklin, Pinted States army, secretaries; and five clerks. This board directs the building and recogning of light-houses, blutt-vessels, burys, and heacons.

des. Assistant Chas. A. Schott, in charge of computing division. Assistant L. F. Pourtales, in charge of tidal division. Lieut. J. C. Tidball, United States army, in charge of di

Lieut. Saxion, United States army, in charge of engraving divi-

of. Samuel Hein, disbursing agent. George Mathiot, electrotypist. Joseph Saxton, assistant to superintendent of weights and measurer

Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Postmoster General. The direction and management of the Peak Office Department are assigned by the constitution and laws to the Postmoster General. That its business may be the more conveniently arranged and prepared for his final action, it is distributed among several bureaus, as follows: The Appointment of Boo, in charge of the First Assistant Postmoster General; the Contract Office, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmoster General; the Finance Office, in charge of the Third Assistant Postmoster General; and the Inspection Office, in charge of the Contract Office, the Contract Office, the Contract Office of the Third Assistant Postmoster General; and the Inspection Office, in charge of the chief clerk.

the inspection Office, in charge of the chief cierk.

Appointment Office—Horatic King, eaq., First Assistant Postmaster General, and nineteen cierks. To this office are assigned all questions between the relate to the establishment and discontinuance of post offices, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of postmasters and route and local agents, as, also, the giving of instructions to postmasters. Postmasters are furnished with marking and rating stamps and letter balances by this bureau, which is charged also with providing blanks and stationery for the use of the department, and with he superintendence of the several agencies established for supplying sestimaters with blanks. To this bureau is likewise assigned the supervision of the ocean mail steamship lines, and of the foreign and incernational postal arrangements.

Contract Office, William H. Dindas, esq., Second Assistant Postmaser General, and twenty six clerks. To this office is assigned the busiess of arranging the mail service of the United States, and placing the anne under contract, embracing all correspondence and proceedings especting the frequency of trips, mode of conveyance, and times of desame under contract, embracing all correspondence and proceedings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of conveyance, and times of departures and arrivals on all the routes; the course of the mail between the different sections of the country, the points of mail distribution, and the regulations for the government of the domestic mail service of the Chited States. It prepares the advertisements for mail proposals, receives the bids, and takes charge of the annual and occasional mail lettings, and the adjustment and execution of the contracts. All applications for the establishment or alteration of mail arrangements, and the appointment of mail messengers, should be sent to this office. All claims should be submitted to it for transportation service not under contract, as the recognition of said service is first to be obtained through the Contract Office as a necessary authority for the proper credits at the Auditor's Office. From this office all postumesters at the ends of routes receive the statement of mail arrangements prescribed for the respective routes. It reports weekly to the Auditor all contracts executed, and all orders affecting accounts for mail transportation; prepares the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the reports of the mail lettings, giving a statement of each bid; also, of the contracts made, the new service originated, the curtailments ordered, and the additional abovances granted within the year.

France Office.—John Marron, esq., Third Assistant Postmarter General, and twenty one clerks. To this office are assigned the supervision and management of the financial business of the department, not devolved by law upon the Auditor, embracing accounts with the

of the dead letter office, of the isceing of postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the pre-payment of postage, and of the accounts connected therewith.

To the Third Assistant Postmaster General all postmasters should direct their quarterly returns of postage; those at draft offices, their letters reporting quarterly the net proceeds of their offices; and those at depositing offices, their retulicates of deposite, to him should also be directed the weekly and monthly returns of the depositance of the epartment, as well as all applications and receipts for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, and for dead letters.

and stamped envelopes, and for dead letters.

Inspetion Office.—John Oakford, esq., chief clerk, and seventeen clerks. To this office is assigned the duty of receiving and examining the registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, ceruifectes of the service of route agents, and reports of mail failures; of noising the deliquencies of contractors, and preparing cases, thereon for the action of the Postmaster General; brinshing blacks for mail registers, and reports of multifailures; providing and sending out mail-bags and mail-locks and keys, and doing all other things which may be necessary to secure a faithful and exact performance of all mail contracts. All cases of mail depredation, of violation of law by private expression, or by the forgung or illegal use of noisian stamps, as unforted.

All cases of road depredation, of violation of law by private expresses, or by the forging or illegal use of postage stamps, are under
the supervision of this office, and should be reported to it.
All communications respecting feat money, letters, mall depredations, or other violations of law, or mail-locks and keys, should be directed "Chief Clerk, Post Office Department."

All registers of the arrivals and slepartures of the mails, certificates
of the service of route agents, reports of mail failures, applications
for blank registers, and reports of failures, and all complaints against
contractors for irregular or imperfect service, should be directed "Inspection Office, Post Office Department."

NANT DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department consists of the Navy Department proper, being the office of the Secretary and of five bureaus attached thereto, vizz Bureau of Navy yards and Becks, Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The following is a statement of the duties of each of these offices and of the force employed therein:

Secretary's Office...Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy; Charles W. Welsh, est, chief clerk, and cleven clerks. The Secretary of the Navy has charge of everything connected with the naval establishment, and the execution of all laws relating thereto is intrusted to him, under the general direction of the President of the United States, who, by the constitution, is commander in chief of the army and

him.

Barons of None Fards and Docks.—Commodore Joseph Smith, chief of the bureau, four clerks, one civil engineer, and one draughtsman. All the navy yards, docks and wharves, bublings and machinery in navy yards, and everything immediately connected with them, are under the superintendence of this bureau. It is also charged with the management of the Naval Asylum.

the approval of the Secretary, decides upon plans for their construction.

Bureau of Provisions and Clething.—II. Bridge, purser United States navy, chief of hureau, and four cierks.—All provisions for the use of the navy, and clething, together with the making of contracts for furnishing the same, come under the charge of shis bureau.

Bureau of Ordannee and Hydrography—Capt. Duncan Ingraham, chief of bureau, bur clerks, and one draughtsman. This bureau has charge of all ordinance and ordinance steres, the manufacture or purchase of camons, guns, provider shots, shells, ex., and the equipment of years of the with maps, charts, chronometers, barometers, ex., to gether with such books as are furnished ships of art.—The United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Once" at Washington, and the Naval condemy at Annapolis, are slee under the general superintendence of the chief of this bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Supery.—In. William Wholan, surgeon United States may, criter of bureau; one passed assistant surgeon United States may, and two clocks. Everything relating to medicines and mestical stores, treatment of sick and wonded, and management of bespitals, comes within the superintendence of this bureau.

Hen. J. R. Floyd, Secretary of War; W. R. Drinkard, chief clerk, seven subordinate clerks, two messengers, and four watchmen. The offowing bureaus are attached to this departments. Communities General's Office. This office, at the head of which is ientenant General Scott, is at New York.

Adjuted Goscoli office. Coi. Samuel Gooper, Adjutant General, A. Schutts.—Brevet Major E. D. Tewnsond, Brevet Capt. S. Williams, and Brevet Capt. J. P. Garschell. Judge Advecate, Brevet Major John F. Lee; nine elects and one measures. In this office are kept all he records which refer to the perconnel of the army, the rolls, &c. to here where all military commissions are made out.

Engineer Office. General Joseph G. Totten, chief engineer; assumed in H. G. Wright; five clerks and one messenger. Topographical Bureau.—Col. J. J. Abert, celon stant, Captain J. C. Woodraß, four clerks and one

Ordnance Bureau, Col. H. R. Craig, colonel of erdnance; assistan apt. Wm. Maynadier; eight clerks and one messenger. OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY

Wm. B. Magruder. Mayor.—Wm. B. Magruder.
Rayister.—Wm. Morgan.
Corporation Attorney.—James M. Carlisle.
Tex Clerk.—William J. Donohoo.
Book-keper.—Edwin J. Klopfer.
Messenger.—William Q. Locke.
Collector.—James F. Haliday. Clerks.—Hamilton inns and Reuben Cleary.
Surveyor.—Wm. Forsyth.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH. Philip C. Davis, M. D., and J. B. H. Smith, First ward, Robert K. Stone, M. D., and Charles L. Coltman, Secnd ward. William G. Palmer, M. D., and Joseph Bryan, Third

J. B. Gardiner, M. D., and J. P. Ingle, Fifth ward. F. S. Walsh, M. D., and John D. Brandt, Sixth ward. James E. Morgan, M. D., and George Mattingly, Sev-

First ward. - David G. Ridgely. Twie card.— D. N. Dyson.

Third ward.— D. S. Dyson.

Third ward.— Valentine Harbaugh.

Fouth ward.— James N. Callan.

Fifth ward.— J. B. Gardiner.

Sixth ward.— James O'Donnell.

Seventh ward.— D. B. Clarke.

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR. First ward. —Philip C. Davis, M.D.
Second ward. —J. W. H. Lovejoy, M.D.
Third ward. —George M. Dale, M.D.
Fourth ward. —Joseph M. Toner, M.D.
Fifth ward. —J. M. Grymes, M.D.
Sieth ward. —John M. Roberts, M.D. Seventh ward. - J. E. Willett, M.D. Commissioner of Health. - Charles F. Force, M.D.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. William T. Dove and George W. Riggs.
Wm. F. Bayly (president) and Thos. Miller.
French S. Evans and Thomas Donoho.
William W. Moore and John H. Goddard.
John H. Houston and Edmund Barry.
George R. Ruff and Robert Clarke.
Peter M. Pearson and John L. Smith.

E. J. Middleton.

Jacob Kleiber.

BOARD OF CORMON COUNCIL. Charles Abert, (president,) John B. Turton, and Robert E. Waters. Thomas J. Fisher, William Orme, and Fer-dinand Jefferson. Lambert Tree, Joseph F. Brown, and Chris-topher O'Hare. Richard H. Clarke, James A. Kennedy, and

Elijah Edmondson.
Edward F. French, William A. Mulloy, and
William F. Wallace.

James A. Gordon, William E. Hutchinson,
and James Crandell. Thomas E. Lloyd, Robert T. Knight, and Charles A. Polton. William A. Kennedy

COMMISSIONERS OF IMPROVEMENTS. First district.—Joseph E. Rawlings, Second district.—Rich. B. Owens. Third district.—Stephen Coster. Fourth district.—James Espey.

Intendant of the Anglum. John R. Queen. Commission-

Physician to the Asylum.—W. M. Berry, M. D. Commissioner of the eastern section of canal.—Joseph Cro Ommissioner of the western section of canal.—Wm. When Scaler of weights and measures.—Hiram Richey. Inspector of fire apparatus.—John W. Martin.

CLERKS AND COMMISSIONERS OF MARKETS. Centre.—Clerk—John Waters; assistant, Joseph Lyons. Commissioners—Stephen P. Franklin, Wm. Orme, and

Eastern.—Clerk, Michael Conner; commissioners, Francis Jenkins and George W. Johnson.

H. Walker and Solomon Stoven.

Northern.—Clerk, George D. Spencer; commissi
George H. Jones and James F. Devine. Commissioners of West Burial Ground.—Joseph Borrows and Wm. Wilson. August Miller, sexton.

Commissioners of East Burial Ground.—John D. Brandt and George W. Oyster. John O'Neale, sexton.

FOR INSPECTORS AND MEASURERS OF LUMBER. Peter Gallant, Wm. Douglass, and Samuel B. Beyer.

WOOD AND COAL MEASURERS. Thomas W. Osgodby, Joseph Z. Williams, San fickum, Richard Wimsatt, and John Cumberland. MEASURERS OF GRAIN, BRAN, ETC.

First district.—John Wilson. Second district.—Joseph Z. Williams. Inspector of flour and satted provisions .- Joseph Lyons.

1st district, William Riggles. 2d John T. Stewart.
3d J. M. Downing.
4th William Douglass. Scavengers and sweeps not yet nominated.

POLICE CONSTABLES. Wm. Daw, John Dewdnew, James F. Edwards and ovid H. Lucas, first district.
William H. Fanning and Charles G. Eckloff, second

James Ginnaty, third district.
James H. Suit and Patrick Gormley, fourth district.
Wm. L. Ross and John Carter, fifth district.
Benjamin T. Watson, sixth district.
Edward McHenry and Henry Yeatman, seventh district.
Edward McHenry and Henry Yeatman, seventh district.
Hiram C. Hairover, Henry Nash, Charles W. Arnold,
Jacob Ash and Reuben Collins, eighth district.
Francis S. Edelin, Nicholas G. Sanderson, James H.
Irvin and William Mooney, ninth district.
Jno. M. Lloyd, Joseph H. Gill, Josiah Beitzell and
Samuel Chipley, tenth district.
FOLICE MAGISTRAYS.

FOLICE MAGISTRAYS.

Samuel Drury, first district.

John D. Clarke, third district.

William Thompson, fifth district.

Thomas C. Donn, seventh district.

Patrick McKenna, eighth district.

Thomas J. Williams, second, fourth, and sixth districts united.

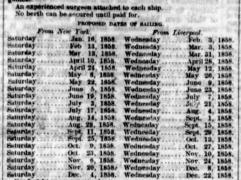
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FRANCK TAYLOR

Department, and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the

Paymaster General's Office—Col. B. F. Larned, paymaster general;

Major T. J. Leelle, district paymaster; eight clerks and one messen.

States mail statement. The bine compression the line of the line of



EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall street, N. Y. BROWN, SHIPLEY, & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO.

Splendid Schemes for January, 1858.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers.

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Certificates of packages of 25 while tickets

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Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages is above splendid lotteries will receive the most prompt attention an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is ovall who order from me.

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United States Patent Office, Washington, January 11, 1858. ON the petition of Palmer Sumner, of New York,

praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 25th of April, 1844, for an improvement in 'metallic lath," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 25th day of April, 1858—
It is ordered finst the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 122h of April next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appose and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing. All testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

cordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 27th of March; depositions, and other papers relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Union, Washington, B. C., and fully Newa, New York, once a week for three successive weeks provious to the 12th of April next, the day of hearing.

JOS. HOLT,

Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.

Jan 12—14w3w

Washington Insurance Company. CHARTERED BY CONGRESS.

THIS Company is now prepared to receive applications for insurance on buildings, merchandles, &c., at the metal-city rates, without any charge for policy, at their office, corner of Tenth street and Penn, avenue, over the Washington City Savings

Wm. F. Bayly,
Jos. Bryan,
James F. Haibday,
James F. Haibday,
Mu. Orne,
Hudson Taylor,
Francis Mohun
Benj. Beall,
JAMES C. McGUIRE, President. D. Haxson, Secretary.

COMPLETION of Panama Railroad.—Reduction of fare to California.—Enited States mail steamships leave New York for Aspinwall on the 5th and 20th of each menth, connecting with mail steamers from Panama to San Francisco.

These steamships have been inspected and approved by the Navy Department, and guaranty speet and safety.

The Panama railroad (17 miles long) is now completed from ocean to comea, and is crossed in 3 or 4 hours. The bagging of passengers is checked in New York through to San Francisco, and passengers are embarked at Francis by steamer at the company's expense. The money paid in New York through to San Francisco, and passengers are embarked at Francis by steamer at the company's expense. The money paid in New York covers all expenses of the trip.

Reserve steemers are kept in port in New York, Franama, and San Francisco, to prevent detention in case of accident, so that the route is entirely raifable.

Passengers leave Franama the same day they arrive at Aspinwall.
Confidences go through by each steamer, and take charge of women and children without other protectors.

For through tickets at the lowest rates apply at the agency, 177 West street, New York, to

May 6—dir

ORD BYRON'S WORKS, 6 vols. Murray's London edition, in purple call bluding.

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EVENING FANS, HEAD PINS, &c.—Just received a choice assertment of pearl, ivory, and other sayles of evening dress fans.

Also, a large assertment of the newest styles head pins, &c.

M. W. GALT & BRO., Jewellers.,

224 Penn, arenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

SPEECH OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA, Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 14, 1858; The House being in Committee of the Whole, and havleration the reference of the President

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Georgia, said:

I cannot, in the little time which I have, reply to all that has been said in this debate which does not meet my approval, and which I think founded in error. I shall, however, in the remarks which I make, confine myself to a few principles which govern the whole question.

The proposition before the committee is to refer certain matters to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report upon the expediency of a repeal or modification of the existing laws upon the subject of the neutrality of the United States. I stated to the committee, when the subject was first mentioned, some reasons why I thought there ought to be a modification of some parts of the act of 1818. The views then presented by me, and by others who spoke on my side of the question, have been commented on at large by gentlemen on both sides of the House.

been commented on at large by gentlemen on both sides of the House.

Now, sir, I wish to state in the outset that I do not intend that gentlemen on the other side of the question shall occupy our ground in this discussion. They shall not stand before the country as the advocates of law and order to the exclusion of myself and those who agree with me in the views which I present. They shall not stand before the country as the exclusive defenders and friends of the faith of treaties and the duties growing out of international law. That, sir, is the ground I stand upon. It is the ground I assumed when I addressed the committee before. I am here to-day as the advocate of law and order, of constitutional and international law. I am not in favor of individuals or naternational law. I am not in favor of individuals or nathe advocate or law and order, or consectional and iternational law. I am not in favor of individuals or nations breaking faith. I am here to defend the constitution and laws, as I understand them, and the maintenance of the good faith of this nation. It is they who advocate and defend a breach of the law, under the pretext of encountering the same of the law.

forcing law.

Gentlemen have argued this question as if they supposed that I were against the maintenance of the neutral relations of this government, as if I were in favor either of nations or individuals violating the public faith. I disclaim it. I am for the national faith; and, so far as the laws of the United States declare or imbody or set forth the law of nations, I would not crase a word or medify a syllable. I am not for repealing or abrogating our neu-trality laws, so far as they express the laws of nations. But, if it be so, that a part of the act of 1818 goes further But, if it be so, that a part of the act of 1818 goes further than the law of nations, I am myself in favor of a modification of that act to that extent. And if there be any part of the law of 1818 which admits of a doubt, I am in favor of removing that doubt. Section eight of the act of 1818 does admit of a doubtful construction. Different administrations of this government have put different constructions upon that section of the act of 1818. I say that it should be made clear and distinct, beyond a doubt. As I said the first day I say now, that is the part of legis lators, and that is what I want to have done.

Now sir. I wish to call the attention of this committee. Now, sir, I wish to call the attention of this committ

to the eighth section of the act of 1818, and I wish the reporters to publish that section in full, that those who

to the eighth section of the act of 1818, and I wish the reporters to publish that section in full, that those who may read hereafter may understand, as well as those who now hear me, with the law before them, what is the law upon this subject:

"See. 8. And be if further enceled. That in every case in which a vessel shall be fitted out nod armed, or attempted to be fitted out and armed, or in which any exceeding the state of the capture of a shall be fluoresced or augmented, or in which any military expedition or enterprise shall be figure or set on foot, contrary to the provisions and prohibitions of this act; and in every case of the capture of a ship er vessel within the jurisdiction or protection of the United States as before defined, and in every case in which any process is ening out of any court of the United States shall be disobey est or resisted by any person or persons laving the custody of any vessel of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel of any foreign prince or State, or of any subjects or citizens of any foreign prince or State, or of any subjects or citizens of any foreign prince or State, or of any subjects or citizens of any foreign prince or State, or of any subjects or citizens of any foreign prince or State, or of the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, for the purpose of taking possession of and stetuing any such ship or cossel, with for prize or prizes, if any, in order to the execution of the prohibitions and penaltics of this act, and to the restoraging the prize or prizes if the cases in which restoration shall have been adjudiced, and also for the purpose of proventing the sarrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States are a peace."

In the first place, I affirm, I challenge contradiction;

In the first place, I affirm, I challenge contradiction; I defy any man to rise upon this floor and say that, under this act as it stands, the President can use the army or navy at all, either inside or outside of the marine league. It is only by construction, it is only by Interpolating some words; for the language of the law is that he shall use "such part of the land and naval force." What part? Does it mean such as he may deem necessary! It does not say so. Does it mean such as may be in a certain place? What does it mean? Where is the correlative of such? As the section stands, it is meaning-less; words were omitted. Read it for yourselves. There was clearly an omission in copying. But what I mean is, that this section needs revision and amendment. As it now stands, the President cannot but by implication, but by construction, but by supplying some words not expressed, use any part of the military force anywhere.

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tion in the eighth section? What law does the Presidentor Commodore Paulding violate in arresting upon the
high seas enterprises of this nort? What constitutional
feature or clause is violated? Where is the restriction
upon the President, or upon the naval officer? There is
a funiamental difference between us. He has first got to
show the law for it. And, sir, I say, and without the
fear of contradiction, that the President of the United
States cannot use the army or the navy or the militiabut in the enforcement of judicial proceedings, under our
intra-territorial laws, with the exceptions I shall allude
to. On the high seas, under particular laws, he is empowered to use the navy. This is as a police; but under
intra-territorial laws the President cannot use any of the
military forces of this country but in subordination to,
and in advancing legal process, and they are then called
in as the posse cominutes to aid your marshal, and this is
done by authority of law. This power was not given to
the President until 1795, and I call the attention of the
House to that act. It is as follows: tion in the eighth section '. What law does the President

House to that act. It is as follows:

That is the act which empowers him to call forth the militia. In 1807 another law was passed, empowering him to use the army and navy in the same cases only. Apart from these laws, the President has no power, intra-territorially, to use the army or the navy, with two exceptions: that is, to aid in putting down insurrection when called upon by the legislature, or, in the absence of the legislature, by the exceutive of a State, which is provided in the first section of the next of 1795. These are the legislature, by the executive of a State, which is provided in the first section of the act of 1795. These are

the legislature, by the executive of the act of 1795. These are the only cases under our law.

Now, when the gentleman speaks of any limitation, or when he asks me where is the limitation, I say, show the grant of the authority. The position I take is, that you have first got to show the grant. It is for you to show the authority. Now, then, the only authority the gentleman cited was the latter part of this eighth section, in which it is said: "And also for the purpuse of preventing the carrying on," &c.

But, sir, I do not give the construction he does to the word "prevent," or carrying on. What does it mean? The gentleman argues that it means "break up," "to go out upon the high sens and arrest." I say "prevent does not mean that. "Prevent, 'irom pureum, to come before; to stand in front; in the marine legue, if you please, to prevent, to stay back; stand in front; prevent these excursions or enterprises from going or being carried on from the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. That is my construction.

is my construction.

Now, sir, as to carrying on, let us see if I am carried out and sustained by cotemporaneous understanding of this word. In 1794 Congress passed a law entitled "An act to prohibit the carrying on of the slave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country. "Corrying on "And in this very act the vessels of the United States are not empowered to make any seizure. There is to be no confiscation except intra-territorially. I rend from the first section, speaking of those ships which shall thus be engaged. It is as follows:

"And shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in any of the circuit courts or district courts for the district" not where the ship shall be found upon the high seas, but in the district—

where the said ship or vessel may be found and seized."

That is, within the jurisdiction of the United States and this act was entitled "An act to prevent and prohibit the carrying on," &c. Now, sir, if cotemporaneous interpretation of words in laws is allowed, I say I am justified in my inference that the legislature meant by "carrying on," the same thing in the one case as in the other. The fille of the act of 1794 was "to prohibit the carrying on," and there was no extra-territorial power conferred upon the naval officers. I have been asked if the President cannot arrest an oftender against our laws upon the high seas. In cases of piracy; in case of the slave trade—for at this time that is declared phacy; in case of murder upon the high seas in American bottoms—all these cases are provided for by law. Hence my proposition, I maintain, is incontrovertible—that the President cannot use the army and the naval forces of this country unless by legal authority expressed.

the army and the naval forces of this country unless by legal authority expressed.

Another reason for my construction is, that the part relied upon that no extra-territorial authority was contemplated by this latter part of the eighth section of the act of 1818 empowers the President to use the army and militia just as much as the navy. Now, sir, I ask this House—I ask the country—If, under that law, the Executive can use the navy for the purpose of breaking up or preventing the carrying on of expeditions beyond the marine league, why he cannot for the same purpose transfer the whole army and militia of this country into the interior of the foreign country, or wherever the expedition may go? Has not the President as much right to send the army and the militia to pursue them as he has the navy? Has he, then, the right to send our entire military force into the interior of Nicaragua, or England it may be, if he cannot arrest the carrying on short of that point, provided the opposing party in any country consents. Some of Walker's party are in posit now stands, the President cannot but by implication, but by construction, but by supplying some words not expressed, use any part of the military force anywhere.

Now, sir, I am not opposed to the President using such portion of the naval and land force of the country as may be necessary to enforce the laws. I do not want any gentleman to understand me as maintaining any such doctrine. I think the President should be clothed, and am, ply clothed, with powers to enforce your laws. But the law, as it stands, is meaningless and senseless.

There is, Mr. Chairman, another matter of doubtful construction in this act besides that—that is whether, under this eighth section, the President can use the land and naval force outside of the marine league, even with the omitted words supplied? whether the law intended that he should? I stated when up before, and repeat now, that I do not believe that it was the intention of the act ever to confer upon the President any power outside of the marine league, even with the omitted words supplied? whether the law intended that he should? I stated when up before, and repeat now, that I do not believe that it was the intention of the act ever to confer upon the President any power outside of the marine league, even with the omitted words supplied? whether the law intended that he should? I stated when up before, and repeat now, that I do not believe that it was the intention of the act ever to confer upon the President any power outside of the marine league, even with the omitted words supplied? whether the law intended that he should? I stated when up before, and repeat now, that I do not believe that it was the intention of the act ever to confer upon the President any such power outside of the marine league, even with the office of the beard of the contract of the beard of the base of the with military force into the law in any sense of the word of the adventure of the law in any sense of the word of the law in any sense of the word of the law in any sense of the word of the l

six power to your may upon the high seas, or expressex that the construction, we are bound to suppose that the use of construction, we are bound to suppose that the legislature did not mean anything but an intra-territorial law. From the beginning to the end, everything about it shows that that was the intention.

Mr. GROESBECK. If the gentleman will allow me, I will call his attention to section third, which makes it penal for a person or citizen outside of the United States to fit out a vessel to cruise against the citizens or vessels of the United States to fit out a vessel to cruise against the citizens or vessels of the United States, in the language.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia. Certainly.

Mr. GROESBECK. And, furthermore, the 8th section gives the authority to the President to employ the naval force to prevent the commission of this crime outside of the United States.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia. That is your inference. That is the construction the gentleman has put upon it. Now, sir, the section to which the gentleman first alludes commist the office section of the trained states and the commissions the President to go upon the high sees and seize such a citizen. That it was the construction of the United States, that he shall be punished. But he is to be taken within the jerisdiction of the United States, in the law shich goes to the penalty, he is first to go upon the high sees and seize such a citizen. That to go upon the high sees and seize such a citizen of the trained states of the penalty in the strictly construction.

Mr. Christians, it also as a count of the United States to be taken within the jerisdiction of the United States, in the section of the United States to go upon the high sees and seize such a citizen. That to go upon the high sees and seize such a citizen of the united states and the united states are strictly constructed.

Mr. Christians, it also as a count of the law which the gentleman finers; and I say that the inference is by construction. The gentleman who has been upon the oppos